



TARIFF PICTURES.

For every box of tin plate made in this country, the sherman receives 6 cents. His British competitor has to be content with 2 1/2 cents.

The difference in wages prevails throughout the various grades of work in the plate manufacture. How can we compete with Wales in this industry without Protection?

—New York Press.

BLIGHTED.  
Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.—Grover's clover died before it could be harvested.

McGILVER'S THEORY.  
Chicago Dispatch.—Hell is a state.—Rev. Father McGilver.  
Kansas, probably.

MIXED.  
Baltimore American.—Read Senator Vorhees speech! It is interesting. It is the most curious mixture of orthodox and heterodoxy we have run across in a year of Sundays.

TO WARM POOLS.  
Kansas City Journal.—"Why do you always sound that gong as you pass another car?" the motorman was asked.

"To try to warn folks who haven't any better sense than to jump off the wrong side of a car backwards or with closed eyes," he replied.

A WESTERN INTERPRETATION.  
Kansas City Journal.—"What does Mr. Whitney mean when he speaks of the lower classes?" inquires an Eastern exchange. Perhaps he means the laborer and increasing part of the population who have been cast down by the loss of employment under Democratic rule.

A STAR FOR A STAR.  
Cleveland Leader.—A diamond weighing about half a pound has been brought to London from a South African mine, and one more record has been broken.

Who shall say, with this enormous stone in existence, that the modern stage offers no rewards worthy of an actor's highest endeavor?

BUT IT PROBABLY WON'T BE AT PRESENT.  
Chicago Standard.—The narrowest part of the Strait of Florida, through which the Gulf Stream flows at the rate of five knots in an hour, is fifty miles wide and has an mean depth of 350 fathoms. If it were stopped up the climate of this country in winter would be totally changed.

A RICK FROM THE ORANGE GROVES.  
New Orleans (The Mail).—What does the Democratic party stand for? It elected a yellow metal President on a white metal platform, and now Congress is asked to tear the two apart. It is evidently of no use to expect anything of them because he is a man of straw.

By position, if we must say it, it is indefinite. We can predicate about as much of a Democratic Legislature as we can of a petty jury or a last year's bird nest. What is wanted in this juncture is a man who will say just what Democracy is, apart from the offices and the exuberant profession that is perquisite to get them.

CHAR REED'S GREAT SPEECH.  
Commercial Gazette.—Mr. Reed exploded, most effectively, that long continued argument of the silver extremists, that the act of 1873, which we are told, demonetized silver, was passed by a trick. He referred to *The Congressional Globe* and showed that the index to the speeches made on that question in the House occupied three columns of the paper. Now we submit that the measure, passed after such elaborate discussion, could not have been the result of a trick; that favorite of the silver men should have worn itself out long ago. But sometimes such a misrepresentation has a lasting quality.

A BLOW AT AMERICAN LABOR.  
New York Press.—It will be eighteen months or two years, they say, before the Cleveland-Wilson Tariff bill, to be prepared at some "quiet seashore retreat," can go into effect, and in the meantime the Administration will incidentally break down any industry, or part of any industry, that it can. It has just given a blow to the pearl button industry as established, by ruling that imported pearl button blanks, not drilled, shall be assessed at 40 per cent. ad valorem, which is a large reduction from the present rate.

The McKinley Law gave pearl buttons a specific duty for the protection of the American button industry, and admitted to the free list simply the crude pearl shells that are not found in the United States. The whole process of making pearl buttons is about 90 per cent. labor, and nearly all hand labor at that; but very little remains to be done by American labor after these button blanks, the product of cheap labor in Bohemia, are admitted at an ad valorem rate. Till the Wilson bill is ready, Mr. Cleveland will kindly permit American labor to drill the holes.

# THE PUBLISHED DAILY MAYSVILLE REPUBLICAN.

SECOND YEAR. MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1893. ONE CENT.



ARRIVALS.

If you have friends visiting you, or if you are going away on a trip, please drop us a line to that effect.

Miss Anna and Josie Coughlin are visiting friends at Lexington.

Miss Lillie Weiland is visiting her cousin, Miss Alice Linn at Ripley.

Miss Maggie McLaughlin left this morning to attend the Ripley Fair.

Miss Lydia Schatzman and Anna Britton left this morning for Tilton.

Miss Marmott Levi is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Davis.

Miss Ida Bloom is visiting her cousins, Misses Ada and Flora Bloom at Ripley.

Ed. Jones of Australia is visiting his friends, Mr. and Mrs. James Austin of Forest avenue.

The fall meeting of Latonia opens next Saturday.

DUNCAN & BALDWIN, Fire Insurance, Office, 30 Court street.

Miss M. S. DIMITT entertained last evening with a card party.

Mat KELLY, who was stabbed by John Welsh at Lexington, died of his injuries.

Don't fail to attend the West End Opera to-morrow night. Admission 5 and 10 cents.

There are five hundred applicants for positions in the revenue service at Madison county.

LEON CLEMENTS is under arrest at Henderson for the seduction of Miss May Gerard, 15 years old.

Miss FRANCES CAKE will receive pupils in piano study after September 1st. West Second street.

Six persons were tried for larceny at Richmond week, four of whom were adjudged guilty.

The Ninth Annual Reunion of the Northeast Kentucky Veteran Association met at Ashland yesterday.

Mrs. GEORGE T. MOORE of Georgetown fell from a street car in Washington City and received severe injuries.

JOHN JOHNSON, a negro of Sharpburg, was arrested for following white ladies and annoying them with his attentions.

When beyond the reach of doctors and druggists, a box of Ayer's Pains in your pocket may prove a Godsend. Remember this.

The Fourth Quarterly Conference at Mt. Carmel will meet next Saturday and Sunday. The Presiding Elder will be present.

There will be no difficulty in disposing of the output of the chair factory which is to be established at the Frankfort Penitentiary.

The C. and O. will have extra coaches attached to train No. 17 August 31st and September 1st to accommodate passengers for the Ripley Fair.

The L. and N. will sell round trip tickets from Mayville to Ripley September 5th to 11th inclusive, good returning September 19th, account Bourbon County Fair, for \$2.

MAJOR S. P. GROSS, the proprietor of the Kentucky restaurant at the World's Fair, had his nose broken by a negro tough, who had been refused the entrance to the dining hall.

WILLIAM B. DAVIS, a wealthy citizen of Marshall county, committed suicide, aged 56. He brooded over a judgment of \$500 obtained against him in breach of marriage promise.

Miss JENNIE WOOD will this evening give a card party in honor of Misses Helen Floyd and Fannie Herndon of Louisville, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. DIMITT.

W. A. CONNELLY, an enterprising merchant of Portsmouth, has arranged with the C. and O. for a special car from that city to Chicago next Monday for the benefit of his customers.

On account of the Ripley, O., Fair the C. and O. will sell round trip tickets to Ripley at 55 cents on August 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st and September 1st. Good returning September 3rd.

PAUL GOETZ, who was some two years ago employed as a cook by Elmer Brodus, attempted to commit suicide at Louisville Tuesday night by stabbing himself in the side with a butcher knife.

BEAULIE RAINIER, employed as snake-chaser with World's show at the fair grounds, Lexington, was bitten by a rattlesnake in the palm of the hand. He is suffering great pain from the bite.

Miss MARIE PRESCOTT, wife of R. D. McLean, both well known theatricals, died in New York Monday night. From the effects of an operation for tumor. She was born near Millersburg, and McLean was her third husband.

We place on sale 35 dozen of all the leading styles in soft hats. You can have your choice of any hat in the house at one third of regular price. Mist Clothing Parlor, leaders in low prices, No. 125 Market street.

STERLING Silver Spoons and Forks, Rogers Brothers' Knives and Forks, at great reduction; also the largest stock of Gold Watches in the city and at prices never before.

J. J. McRARY, the Jeweler, Successor to Hopper & Murphy.

The prospects of early navigation are now better than they have been for some time and rivers are greatly improved. There has been considerable improvement in the Allegheny and Monongahela both rising. It is expected that by Saturday there will be sufficient water to run light barges of coal. There are about 20,000,000 bushels loaded ready to shove out as soon as there is water enough. Since the construction of the C. and O. there has been no fear of a coal famine, but where it is furnished by water as well as by rail it is given to the consumers at a much lower price.

KENTUCKY has a National reputation for cutting and shooting scrapes and family feuds. Day by day they are numerous and are becoming a notorious disgrace to the grand old Commonwealth. At present feuds, camp-meetings, in fact, at almost every place where a crowd of people is gathered, the rough element, which usually intrudes upon well-behaved and law-abiding citizens and brings about a riot, is too frequently the result. Severe punishment seems to have no effect in the way of reformation, and if affairs continue as they are it will be long before Kentucky will have use for two more penitentiaries.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 31, 1893.

The Shadon, Medicine Co., Nashville, Tenn.—Gentlemen: It gives me exceeding pleasure to send you this Autistic, as I consider it something wonderful in the way of medicine.

My old servant Albert, who is 75 years old, was very sick with pneumonia, complicated with a bad cold and dropsy. I called in my family physician and gave him every attention, but the doctor would not tell me there was no hope, and the only thing that could be done was to make him comfortable until the end.

At this point I decided to give him Stockton's Autistic, as I had seen it performing all most miracles for others. It was given in regular doses every three hours and the fever began to decrease from the first dose, and a rapid improvement was noticed the first day. In three days he was sitting up and in a week he was back at his work as usual, and is regaining his strength very fast. I consequently believe I have saved the life of my life. Respectfully yours, FRANK SEARIGHT.

No. 5 West Main St. For sale by Power & Reynolds, druggists.

Kentucky Fairs.

Below is a partial list of the fairs to be held in Kentucky this year:

Lexington, August 28th—5 days.

Franklin, August 30th—5 days.

Williamsburg, August 31st—4 days.

Paris, September 1st—5 days.

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Winchester, September 12th—5 days.

Harford, September 13th—4 days.

Glasgow, September 27th—4 days.

Germanstown, October 11th—4 days.

Good Service.

To accommodate the large World's Fair travel the Chesapeake and Ohio trains No. 1 and No. 2 will now run through, writing cars, all cars between Washington and Chicago over the Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four routes.

Mrs. R. C. Rhea

of Milford, N.C., says she suffered greatly from a complication of diseases of female system, and was unable to do any work. Her health was fully restored by using Dr. Hale's Household Tonic, the most pleasant and most effective medicine she ever used. Twenty-five and fifty cents per package at Power & Reynolds' Druggists.

OUR OWN C. AND O.

A Prosperous Railroad—Summary of Last Year's Big Business.

Indianapolis Journal, August 17th.—M. E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio, will today make public the annual report of that road for the year ending June 30, 1893.

This report will show that the C. and O. in the year 1892 made a record in the system of 1,192 miles of main line and branches; the gross earnings for the year were \$1,396,730.47, against \$1,048,206.11 in the preceding year; operating expenses, \$1,732,760.49, against \$1,732,760.49, net earnings, \$358,469.98, against \$358,469.98 in the year ending June 30, 1892. In summing up the business ending June 30th, President Ingalls says:

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# Public Ledger

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INCORPORATED.

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THOMAS A. DAVIS, Vice-President.  
WILLIAM H. WARDWORTH, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.  
THOMAS A. DAVIS, Editor and Manager.  
WILLIAM H. COX, Editor and Manager.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
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OFFICE—Public Ledger Building, No. 19 East Third Street.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.  
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Six Months \$1.50  
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TO ADVERTISERS.  
Advertising rates uniform and reasonable and made known on application at the office.



**Circulation More Than 1,000 Daily.**

## The Business Way!

The business way to advertise is to take space in the year, take pains with your advertisements in making them attractive, and change them at least as often as once a month. You may think there are seasons when you don't need to advertise. We have never seen that time. Use the dull seasons for looking over your stock and running off that which is becoming out of style or unfashionable, and giving bargains. If you have space by the year, it costs you no more, and you can make it profitable by inserting valuable goods into money, and retaining the money in those things which are salable.

Where is that Banner Now? Grandstand (Ind.) Bearer. During the last campaign the Democrats of this city displayed a banner in their processions bearing this inscription:

VOTE FOR GROVER CLEVELAND  
AND  
FOR YOUR WELFARE.

A liberal reward will be paid for that banner at this office, and no questions asked.

THE vote in the House on the silver question shows that the Republicans are true to their past record for honest money.

Below is the summary:

	Yeas	Nays	Total
For Free Coinage 16 to 1.	130	114	244
Majority against.	102		
The final vote is thus analyzed:			
For the Wilson Bill, Repealing Purchasing Clause of the Sherman Act.	130	114	244
Majority for.	130		

THE following are a few examples of the way in which a tariff robs the consumer:

Lined oil in January, 1890, sold for 65 cents per gallon.  
Lined oil in January, 1892, after an increase of duty from 15 cents to 32 cents per gallon, sold for 37 cents per gallon—just 5 cents above the duty.  
The price of standard cotton prints during the period of revenue tariff, 1847-1890, ranged from 9 cents to 11 1/2 cents per yard.  
The same goods under a Protective Tariff, 1878-1891, ranged from 7 1/2 cents to 6 cents per yard.  
Cotton ties since the McKinley bill are selling at 20 cents below their former price.  
There was no Protective duty on cotton during 1870 and it then sold

for 31 cents per square yard. In that year a duty was levied, and it sold for 18 cents in 1871, 11 cents in 1885, and 7 1/2 cents in 1892.  
The McKinley Tariff increased the duty on carpets, carpets which sold for \$1.80 in 1890, in 1892 sold for \$1.20. A Brussels carpet which sold for \$1.20 now sells for \$1.02. There has been an equally great reduction in all grades.

Pig iron at the close of the Free-trade period, 1890, sold for \$22 1/2 per ton. In 1891 it sold for \$17 1/2 per ton. Likewise, on nails sold for \$3 13 per cwt in 1890, and for \$1 86 in 1891. Cotton prints at \$1 18 in 1890 were quoted at 54 in 1892.

Gingham at 51 cents in 1890 were quoted at 45 cents in 1892.  
Shirtings at 47 cents in 1890 were quoted at 42 cents in 1892.

Cotton flannels at 15 cents in 1890 were quoted at 14 1/2 cents in 1892.

These are but a few of the many examples which might be given. In fact there has not been an article, the manufacture of which was possible in this country and which has not been subjected to duty has been levied, which has not been greatly cheapened, yet it is such legislation that our Free-trade friends consider as unconstitutional, a robbery, and a burden on the poor for the benefit of the rich. They would abolish all Protective duties and levy duties only for revenue. This means the removal of duties from things which we produce and their application to things which we do not produce. Sugar, coffee and tea, of which we produce very little or none, would be made to pay the same duties as the goods derived from imports, as is the case in England. The poor country nearly as much of these per capita as do the rich, hence in England, of a revenue of \$10,270,000 collected in 1883, the rich paid \$1,210,000, the middle class \$6,800,000, and the working class \$11,257,000.

Is the laboring man willing to be relieved of the "burden" of the "robber tariff?"

## OLD-TIME RIVER TRADE.

Everybody Used to Depend Wholly on Steamboat Transportation.

One of the most difficult problems the old citizen can be asked to solve is the present position of the river toward the commerce of the city. A quarter of a century ago, to Cairo, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, it was everything. It was both the feeding and distributing artery. People engaged in building, located for the most part, property only near its waters. Advised that business would soon be going west they could only respond by the question: "Do you see it? Is it going to move?" Created avenues of trade were just beginning to receive attention, due to the rivalry of other cities, which were with a natural highway. The possession of this nature-given avenue of commerce had, in fact, made the average St. Louisian neglectful and disdainful of the created avenue. Life that did not begin and end on the river was not worth talking about. The man who wanted to go to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg or New Orleans never thought of rail. The palatial river steamboat was the accepted means of travel. People going east, at one time took a river steamer to Alton. The levee front was the scene of nine-tenths of the life and activity of the city. The "rumble" was the blindest and irresistible of his class. He "ran" for the steamer as well as the hotel. He would almost kidnap a partner to get him to his steamer or his hotel. The latter-day cabman is nothing to be compared to him. And so with the merchant who had a pound or a ton of freight to ship. He gathered by river—by boat or barge. Those were great days for St. Louis. Railroad was undeveloped in the west and southwest and northwest and twenty-one states and territories were reached by water.

## PLUCK OF AN OPERA SINGER.

How Robin Hood Broke His Collar Bone. But Finished the Performance.

Fifty years ago European audiences lined with eagerness to witness a Robin, a tenor of whom it was said that, though he himself could not act, he made his voice act for him, says a writer in the Philadelphia Press. The intensity of expression he gave to his voice, the judicious use of the tremolo, and the management of light and shade produced a thrilling effect. But his best vocal feat consisted in taking the bass of the upper stage without preparation, thus retaining it for a long time, and then letting it drop imperceptibly away. The listeners could hardly believe their ears. The adventures are always on the edge of danger. On one occasion he was repeating this vocal feat, and being a second time encoined, found himself unable to produce the expected note. Determined not to fail, he gathered up his vocal strength and made a supreme effort. The note came with its wondrous power, brilliancy and grandeur, but at the cost of a broken collar bone. The surgeon examined the singer and found that the tension of the lungs had been too low powerful for the strain of his collar bone. Two months' rest would be required to reunite the clavicle, and this the singer declared to be impossible, as he had to sing several days of a long engagement.

"Can I sing at all with a broken collar bone?" he asked.

"Yes, it will cost you no difference in your voice," answered the surgeon. "But you must avoid lifting heavy weights, and any undue exertion—above all, you must leave the B flat alone."

Rubal continued to sing with a broken clavicle until the termination of the engagement.

## Dr. John C. Kilgour,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
No. 4 West Third Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

## P. B. EDGINGTON,

BRICKMASON  
—AND—  
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Estimates Made on all Classes of Work. Address, Lock Box 108, Mayville, Ky.

## C. W. WARDLE,

## { DENTIST. }

Zweigart's Block, Second and Sutton Streets.  
When Having Teeth Extracted take Gas. Absolutely Painless and Safe.

## Pure Seed Wheat

FOR SALE.

## The Best Varieties!

Truly, best of all varieties according to Ohio Experimental Station and First Premium at Nashville Fair. It is a hardy, early maturing variety, Early Red Clawson, Pure and Rust-resistant. All reclaimed and pure at price to suit the time. Stocky firmness free in all orders of 50 bushels or more. Pure from the China House of the best strains for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address: H. C. MYERS, Concord, Ky.

## Martin Bros.

Confectioners,  
JOBBERS IN  
Foreign and Domestic Fruits

## CREAMS AND ICES

—MADE TO ORDER—  
Orders Solicited and.....  
.....Satisfaction Guaranteed.

111 East Third Street.

## GOOD OLD DEMOCRATIC BIBLE!

6 1/2 inches when closed, 200 pages, two inches thick.

## OXFORD BIBLE!

See our 12 Mo. and 24 Mo. Pictures. If you want a small in cyclo, look "212 Ladies' Wheel for House Cleaning. If you want the last one of 1500, Hammons' School Books for Cash.

## J. T. Kackley & Co.

Wholesale dealers in Wallpaper and Notions.

## NOW

IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR  
SELF  
JARS!  
SEALING  
FOR THE  
LOWEST PRICES

## M. C. Russe & Son

POSTOFFICE  
DRUG STORE  
JONES' PAINTS.

We guarantee these Paints in every respect.

Paint and Whitewash Brushes.

A Complete Line of Stationery.

Also our usual full line of Drugs, Chemicals.

## POWER & REYNOLDS.

Academy of the Visitation—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

This institution has a high reputation for its many advantages and thorough education of every branch. The Musical Department is under the direction of a graduate of the conservatory. German and Russian systems of teaching the piano-forte method. For terms and for catalogues apply to MRS. J. T. VITALE, in Mayville, Mass. Co. Ky.

## THE TARIFF.

The Work of Framing a Bill to Be Commenced.

Almost Free Trade Will Be the Wilson Measure When Introduced.

The Programme to Be Followed in Arranging the Various Schedules Will Be the Work of the Committee on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The ways and means committee has decided that it will not return for the present at least to the methods of the committee that framed the Mills bill in the Fifty-first Congress. They have decided that they will permit representatives of the great interests about which they will legislate to appear before them and submit statements for their guidance.

On Monday next the representatives of the iron and steel industries will appear before the committee, and from that time until the 20th of September daily open sessions will be held.

Mr. Rynum, a member of the present ways and means committee, and who helped to frame the Mills bill, said to your correspondent Wednesday that after the hearings were closed the committee would go to the senate. They expect to have the bill introduced by the end of the month. He said that the new tariff bill would probably be ready for report to the house by October 1st.

It is evident that the house leaders have abandoned the proposed effort to adjourn, now that the Wilson repeal bill has passed the senate. They expect that the country is anxious to know what it has to expect in the way of tariff legislation, and now that the Mills bill has passed the house they admit that this uncertainty is a strong factor of the present unsettled financial condition of the country.

It is for the purpose of diffusing information relative to the tariff bill which the committee will report that even the older members of the committee are disposed to be communicative. It can be stated on the best authority the Wilson tariff bill will be a great stride forward in the direction of free trade. To quote the language of one of the members of the committee Wednesday: "When people see this new Wilson tariff bill they will believe that the old Mills bill was a protection measure."

The programme to be followed in arranging the various schedules of the new bill will be the same as the one adopted when the Mills bill was framed. To every democratic member of the committee for it must be understood that after the proposed hearings close, the republican members of the committee will not be invited to participate in the meetings of the committee. They will be assigned one of the schedules.

No such division has yet been made, but the great interests of this country may well feel alarmed when they study the composition of the present democratic majority of the committee. Not a single manufacturer or grower of raw materials is represented. The only interest that most of them have in the tariff lies in the undeveloped coal and iron lands in their various districts.

Mr. Brockridge of Arkansas, for instance, to whom may be assigned the iron schedule or the textile schedule, has not a city or factory in all the country which he represents. Nevertheless these men will determine the import duties and the free list of the Wilson bill.

It is not improbable that Mr. Wilson, and perhaps Messrs. Breckinridge and McMillin, may present complete bills to the committee, but the house is famous for the Reform club of New York, will be, to again quote one of the members, "Torn up when we get to work."

"Of course," he continued, "we will have opposition on our own side. We propose to abolish the bounty of sugar and to put a duty on it higher than the Mills bill did. That will evoke opposition from the sugar men, and so we expect opposition as we touch every other industry, but we will just work through and hold the house here until the bill is passed."

One reason why the Wilson bill will be so much more drastic than was the Mills bill is the concession by the members of the house committee that the bill will be materially amended in the senate. Many cuts will be made in the bill, deeper than the committee expects the senate will permit to remain, so that it is safe to assume that the tariff bill of 1894, as finally passed by both houses, will not be quite as inimical to American industries as will be the Wilson bill, which the house committee will report during October.

## HOW THEY RANK.

	Wm. Rank	Pr. Ct.
Boston	62	60
Pittsburgh	62	60
Cleveland	66	64
New York	64	62
Chicago	60	60
St. Louis	67	66
San Francisco	67	66
Philadelphia	67	66
Baltimore	67	66

## WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.

	1st New York	2nd New York
Washington	8	18
Cincinnati	8	18
Brooklyn	8	18
Cleveland	8	18
Baltimore	8	18

## THE PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY.

WANTED—To rent a small house in Mayville, Ky., give location and terms. Address Lock Box 108, Mayville, Ky.

WANTED—An active person of good character to travel and sell our new and improved established house, with increase in income, for the purpose of self-education and self-improvement. Address: J. W. WOODRUFF, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Fine quiet mahogany; cost \$250. Will sell for \$125. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—An acre in first-class orchard, cheap. Apply to J. W. WOODRUFF, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR RENT—Furnished room centrally located. Apply to this office.

FOR RENT—Furnished 2 rooms and kitchen. Central street, gas, water and sewer in good repair. Apply to Mrs. L. O. A. W. WOODRUFF, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOST—An old leather gold watch with heavy chain. I hold on the Fairgrounds Wednesday, Aug. 31st, at 10 o'clock. Apply to W. W. WOODRUFF, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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## FREE ADVERTISING.

No Charge! Advertisements under the heading of "Help Wanted," "Lost," "Found," etc., of an acceptable nature, and not to exceed three lines, on this page, are FREE of all.

100-25 Business Advertisements inserted without charge.

If answers fall to come the first time, we invite as many repetitions as are necessary to secure what you desire. We will not publish advertisements that they are not important on us having our free columns.

Advertisements can be left at our office or sent through the mail. Apply at this office.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY, No. 10 E. Third Street.

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## SENATOR SHERMAN.

The Sage of Main Street in Defense of His Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—After the routine morning business the bill for repeal of the Sherman act was taken up Wednesday morning. Mr. Sherman (rep. O.) proceeded to address the senate.

He said that if the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July, 1890, were the only reason for the extraordinary session, it would seem to him inapplicable. It would seem to him that the existing financial stringency.

On one thing, he said, congress and the people agreed and that was that gold and silver should be put in circulation as money. Monometallism, pure and simple, had never gained a foothold in the United States. If silver was wanted cheap money and an advance in price, free coinage of silver was the way to do it; but they should not cut it bimetallic.

Mr. Sherman then proceeded to discuss the history of the act that bears his name. He was not in favor of the free coinage of silver, and regarded it as but an old-fashioned monometallism of the purchase, and was only in favor of the purchase of silver for the purpose of coining.

The conference of the two houses agreed upon their differences, and in that agreement secured the repeal of the Bland-Allison act. Mr. Sherman reminded senators that when they criticized the law that was misnamed after him they should remember that the law was not the state books was far better than either the house bill or that passed by the senate.

President had, Mr. Sherman said, set forth the decline in the value of silver, but had failed to give the causes of that decline. Had he taken a broad view of the cause of that decline he could have explained it all.

## INDUSTRIAL ARMY.



ed and four Wednesdays in March, June, September and December. James M. Farrow, constable.